THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 52. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 250.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22. 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon Jackson Haywood Henderson Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton N. C.; Marcus Erwin Asheville, N. C.; or A. R. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22 1853

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C. January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, P. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 283—1y

A Song of the Railroad.

Through the mould and rough the clay.
Through the corn and through the hay,
By the margin of the lake,
O'er the river, through the brake,
O'er the bleak and dreary moor,
On we hie with screach and roar!
Splashing! flashing!
Crashing! dashing!
Over ridges,
Gullies, bridges!
By the bubbling rill—
And mill—
Highways,
By-ways,
Hollow, hill—
Jumping—bumbling—
Rocking—roaring.
Like 40,000 giants snoring—
By the lonely hut and mansions,
By the ocean's wide expansion,
Where the factory chimney smokes,
Where the foundry bellows croaks—
Dash along!
Splash along!
Flash along!
On! on! with a jump,
And a bump,
And a thump,
And a roll!
Hies the fire fiend its destined goal!

O'er the acqueduct and bog,
On we fly with ceaseless jog!
Every instant something new!
Every instant lost to view!
Now a tavern—now a steeple—
Now a crowd of gapping people—
Now a cross-way—now a bridge!
Grnmble—stumble—
Rumble—tumble—
Fretting—getting in a stew!
Church and steeple,—gaping people,
Quick as thought are lost to view,
Everything that eye can survey,
Turns hurly-burly, topsy turvey!
Each passenger is thumped and shaken,
Like physic is when to be taken.

By the foundry, past the forge,
Through the plain and mountain gorge,
Where the Cathedral rears its head,
Where repose the silent dead!
Monuments amid the grass
Flit like spectres as you pass!
If to hail a friend inclined,
Wish! whirl! *ka-swash*—he's left behind!
Rumble, tumble, all the day—
Thus we pass the hours away.

The Bachelor and the Baby.

There was no one at home except the baby's mother, and baby, and I. Baby had just gone to sleep, when baby's mother remembered a trifling commission which she had promised to execute for me in the village. With an injunction to touch the cradle if baby awoke, she departed leaving me proud of my new employment, and lulled by past immunity into a state of fatal security.

With one eye on my boot, and the other on the cradle, like a faithful watch-dog, I listened to the retreating footsteps that should have warned me, but did not, 'look out for squalls.' I had no idea of the awful responsibility which I had taken upon myself, or I should have shrunk from it as a cat does from water, or a mastiff from a churning-machine. In fact, I rather suspect that I felt in a trifling degree ambitious that baby should open one eye—only one—that I might have the pleasure of shutting it again. Unwary mortal! How little do we know when we are all well off! My ambition was but too soon to be gratified; I had yet to learn by bitter experience how weary is the lot of those who—tend to babies!

I wonder whether infants are conscious in their sleep of their mothers absence, and know that an opportunity has arrived for cutting up didos?

The baby, over whose slumbers I had become the guardian genius—how the flies pitched into its nose!—was as sound asleep as any baby could be when its mother departed; but no sooner had her shadow faded from the room than symptoms of wakefulness began to appear First came a sigh; then a chuckle, that said, as plain as chuckle could say, 'Now for some fun;' then one eye opened and shut, and then both began to peep about, till the head seemed inclined to bob off the pillow. I felt a little nervous at these symptoms—only a little.—'Pooh,' said I to myself, 'a roll or two of the cradle will soon settle your business youngster.' But it did not. Baby was bound to have a spree. It knew that 'its mother was out.' That big, bothersome blue-bottle fly, too, tired of watching for the ship over the the clock-face, started on a voyage of discovery on its own account, and the first promontory which it reached was the nose of the baby, a tempting spot, upon which it landed for refreshments, buzzing most villainously as he did so. It was a ticklish landing, however, and baby soon drove it off with a sneeze that astonished its nerves, and mine too, more than the fly's, for the fly was accustomed to ticklish situations which I was not. Baby was thoroughly aroused. Up went its round, chubby arm, but a rock of the cradle soon sent that back to its place. I did rock that cradle beautifully. The little head rolled to and fro as easy as if it had been fastened on by a toy mandarin's neck. I could not help admiring the way in which I did it, and I am sure that any reasonable baby would have gone to sleep again, if only for compliment's sake; but the baby in the cradle didn't. The moment the rocking ceased, up popped the little head, like Judy's in the show, with a small peevish cry. That cry! it was like the "fizzing of the fuse" of a powder magazine, sure to end in an explosion.

Were you ever roused in the middle of the night by the maid-of-all-work coming in her slippers and nightcap to inform you that the house was on fire? Did you ever stand by a Dutchman who was weighing gunpowder with a lighted cigar in his mouth? Did you ever stand over the boiler of a Mississippi steamboat, and expect every moment to be landed on the tree-tops half a mile inland? If not, you cannot conceive my horror when I hear that cry. I was in a cold perspiration from head to foot. I have no doubt that hail stones as big as peas might have been picked off my forhead.

I rocked for dear life, and baby bounced about lik a ball of india-rubber. But it was no use. I sang all the songs I could think of, from the cabalistic 'Hush-a-by-baby!' to 'Cease rude Boreas!' I tried tenor, and I tried bass; but the baby did not know the difference. It seemed to think that all base. The louder I sang the louder it cried. It was bawl and squall; and squall beat. The cry peevish became the cry indignant, and the cry indignant became the squall imperative. Blue bottle buzzed with delight, and danced a hornpipe on the window, while the clock kept up a tantalising "go it! go it!"

In an unlucky moment I lifted the little tempest out of the cradle. Never, never, never will I forget such an act of thoughtless impudence again! Before I did so, I could have sung with the poet, 'The white squall raves;' but afterwards the fiercest blasts of Boreus seemed belching from that little throat In the hope of quieting the tornado, I took it in my arms, waddled to and fro the room, tossed it up and down till my shoulders ached; dandled it on my knees, now the right one, now the left; but nothing would do. Like an easterly gale, that multiplied squall seemed to be endless. I really felt alarmed. I was completely terrified. I saw visions of convulsions and such like ills that infant 'flesh is heir to.' If I had been in the city, I am sure that a crowd would have collected. I might have been taken up and accused of an attempt to commit infanticide—perhaps been published in the papers as a wretch guilty of cruelty to dumb animals. Dumb! How I wish that dear family organ had been dumb! I even envied the deaf men that pick up cinders!

I looked at the clock and exclaimed in despair, 'When will the mother return?' and the clock answered with mocking monotony, 'Not yet! not yet!' Blue bottle had ceased its buzzing and returned to its old quarters on the dial plate, to watch for the reappearance of the ship—perhaps saying, as impatiently as I did, the question, 'When will she return?' to which the clock continued to repeat unceasingly, 'Not yet! not yet!'

I knew not what to do, and rushed a dozen times to the door, hoping to see the coming relief. But the walls of the distant church and the houses beyond were thick, and I could not see through them. The brook was laughing in the sunshine, and murmoring joyously as it glided over the stones, and I felt a strong temptation to pop the piping part of the baby into it. I am sure the clock cried, mockingly, 'Do it do it!' But the thought of a coroner's jury restrained me; a country jury of Dutch boors, with short pipes in their mouths, and skulls two layers of brick thick.

There was a rooster upon the fence flapping his wings and crowing like a Trojan—I do believe over my perplexity; the pigs were grunting in their sty; pulling each other's ears for amusement; and a cow was giving nourishment to her calf in a distant field. Suddenly a bright idea struck me. I seized an old tobacco pipe that had been stowed away upon the mantlepiece, and immersing the bulb into tumbler of water, thrust the stem into the baby's mouth. Baby was no genius. I became satisfied of that in a minute. It is an attribute of genius to accomplish its desires with imperfect instruments. There was no stopping ge in the pipe; I tried it myself.

I was at my wits end, and laid the baby on the floor, cramming my fingers into my ears. It was no use. I could not shut out the sound. It was like a thousand 'ear-piercing pipes,' drilling me through and through. I was riddled with screams that touched like galvanic wires on every nerve. The clatter of a three-story cotton mill, with a hundred girls talking of new bonnets through the din, was nothing to it. All the locomotives in the Union, tortured into a state of agony, would alone compare with it. But mill and locomotive might be stopped, and baby could not be quieted. Aything but a baby's lungs would have been worn out by such an abuse of power—but their strength only increased, seeming to acquire new pipes at every blast.

What would I not have given for the sight of a petticoat bearing down to my relief? Never did Robinson Crusoe in his desert island gaze more longingly over the occean in search of a sail. than I did down the road for a bonnet and curls. I could have smiled lovingly on the fattest dowager that ever sweltered in the West Indies, or the thinnest scrub that pays her devotions to the door-steps. But the femnines, like other useful commodities, had all vanished when most wanted. Even the cat, accustomed to nursing as she was—even the cat, sensible creature, disappeared.

Like the distressed hero of a novel, I was left to my own resources, and had no resources left. There was a baby flopping about on the floor like a porpoise on a ship's deck, as if lying on its beam-ends was a natural position. I righted it a dozen times, but over it went again, as if all its ballast had shifted to the head. I brought the shovel and tongs and the bellows from the fire-place but baby wouldn't look at them, not a bit of it; although I took the trouble to blow the bellows in the blue-bottle's face, and sent the threads on the carpet flying about the room. Even the clothes-brush and nut-meg grater proved no attraction, and I broke a suspender button hopping about like a frog on all fours. If I had stood on my head and shook the pennies out of my pockets, it would have had no effect. Even a lump of sugar would not bribe it to be quiet. It made wry faces at the mirror, and pitches savagely into the pillow, turned indignantly from the tea-kettle, and squared off at the rolling pin. If I had given it the carving knife, I do verily believe that it would have cut off its own head, and made two squalls instead of one; but I forbare. Give me credit for my magnanimity! I forboro.

For nearly a mortal hour—an age—was I thus kept in a state of frenzy. My haires stood up like quills upon the fretful porcupine. They have always stubbornly refused to lie down smoothly since. If my trial had lasted much longer I should certainly have a 'gray head upon young shoulders.' Perhaps I should have sunk into the grave with a nervous fever, and had 'Died of baby nursing' for an epitaph upon my tombstone. Fortunately for the public in general, and me in particular, I was spared such a catasrrphe by the return of the mother, who burst panting into the room at the critical moment when my Joblike patience had miserably perished—by degrees, as the water leaks from a broken-hooped bucket. With what a feeling or relief did I look up at the old clock as it announced to me in its most cheerful tones, 'She's come! she's come!'

Would you believe it—but I am sure you can't, the fact seems too great an enormity—that little piece of perversity was as quiet as a lamb in a minute! Why, the mother was so deceived that she actually called it her 'precious lamb!' I heard her, and was astounded. I wonder she didn't feel sheepish, I know I did. Lamb, indeed! If that was being a lamb, what would it be when it became mutton? Why, it was fast asleep again in no time, and laughing in its dreams over the fun it had enjoyed. Didn't I vow never to be caught alone with a baby again! If ever I am, may I be——served in the same manner again.

Anecdote of Mr. Calhoun.

Scoville, in his interesting "Reminiscences" of Mr. Calhoun, thus narrates the following characteristic anecdote of this great and good man:

"A great favorite with Mr. Calhoun in the State Department was Edward Stubbs, the Treasurer of that Department. "My man Stubbs," as Mr. Calhoun used to say—and he regarded him as one of the most faithful, correct, and reliable accounting agents connected with the government. In connection with Mr. Stubbs I cannot refrain from mentioning an anecdote which will exhibit, in a striking manner, Mr. Calhoun's abhorrence of availing himself in the slightest degree of any of the perquisites of office. Mr. Calhoun had gone home to South Carolina, on a visit in October 1844, and Mr. Cralle acted during his absence, as Secretary *ad interim*. He wrote on from Fort Hill to engage rooms on the Avenue previous to his coming on, as he would be accompanied by Mrs. Calhoun and his daughter. The rooms were engaged in the United States Hotel, and one room in particular was selected as a sort of office. It was adjoining his parlor and was respectably but very firmly furnished. About the time he was to arrive a friend of mine asked me why I did not get proper furniture for the room, and added: "the State Department is obliged by law to furnish it." This was a new idea to me, and I forthwith presented myself to Mr. Stubbs to ascertain the facts. He informed me it was either law or custom to regard the Secretary's residence as a place where he would be obliged to transact business, and to furnish the house or a portion of it with proper furniture. Mr. Webster, when he was Secretary of State, had furniture bought for his house to the extent of $3 or $4000, and if Mr. Calhoun wishes it he must have it."

I did not think it necessary to say anything about the matter to Mr. Calhoun. I thought if Mr. Webster had a right to furnish his residence at the expense of the Department of State, there was no good reason why Mr. Calhoun should not avail himself of the same privilege, and so without making any further talk, I made out a list of what would be required. It did not amount to $3,000—or much over $300—among the items I took especial care core to have a superb table for Mr. Calhoun, and a convenient desk for myself, as I had more writing to do at the house than the Department. Among the lot was a model writing chair. The articles went down to the Hotel, and were placed in the "office," or room selected, and I had made a very clever arrangement. I showed them to Mr. Calhoun. He admired the table, the desk, and the other things—seated himself in my model chair, and was well pleased. "These things will be very comfortable. It is very good of the proprietors to furnish my room in this way, everything is as convenient as the Department."

"The Hotel keepers did not place this furniture here, sir! It don't belong to the house."

"How come it here?"

"I ordered it for you."

"You ought not to have done that without speaking to me. How much is the cost of it?"

"You have nothing to do with that sir, the Department pays for it. They are obliged to by law. Mr. Stubbs said so," and then I told him all about his predecessors.

"Tell Mr. Stubbs to return it all. I won't have anything to do with it. I draw simply my salary; I will not receive anything else in any manner or shape. It makes no difference what others have done. I will not receive such favors from the Department. I do not regard the matter in the same light as others,"

The comfortable "fixings," were returned.

RAIL ROAD VICTORIES.—We have the pleasure to announce, that the people of Lenoir County, have voted for the subscription of $50,000 to the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, by a large majority—perhaps 250.

☞The Counties of Craven and Lenoir have each, by a decided majority, voted to borrow money, the former $150,000, the latter $50,000, for the extension of the Central rail East to Beaufort.

WHY is a bullock a very obedient animal? Because he will lie down if you axe him.

Thief Hunting.

A few years ago, there was no individual in Arkansas who caused more trouble to the good people of that state than Dick Hatcher, a notorious horse thief. Richard's exploits were not only daring but numerous. His movements were cunning and stealthy. He would come down on the barns and cattle-yards of the community with the suddenness of a night-hawk, and before you could say "look and see," he would be off with booty enough to keep him in gin and champagne for a month. Things at last reached such a pass, that the citizens made up their minds to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for his arrest. Among those who went in for the prize was Bob Smithers. Bob armed himself with the usual cutlery, his bowie knife and revolver, and set out in pursuit of Hatcher. He started at 9 P. M., and arrived at the supposed residence of the robber about midnight. Bob approached cautiously, examied the outwork, and took a preparatory peep in at one of the windows. Things were just as he desired; no one at home but the house-keeper. Bob knocked, obtained admission, and took up a position near a blazing fire of oak and hickory. Having done this, he asked for refreshments, and commenced looking round for land-marks. "Who owns that buffalo overcoat, and that foxskin cap?" he inquired.—"The gentleman I work for," was the housekeeper's answer. "I wonder how they would fit me." Saying this, Bob got up, tried them on, and again seated himself by the fire.

His object in thus disguising himself, was to deceive any member of the gang, who should do as he did—peep in for the purpose of reconnoitering. Bob had not chuckled over his well-laid strategem for more that five minutes, before he saw three or four ferocious-looking men looking in at the very same window through which he himself had obtained a glance at the household arrangements of Mr. Hatcher. Not knowing to what it would lead, he immediately left his seat, and made an attempt to rush out doors. Just as he was crossing the threshold, however, a four-pound fist knocked him flatter than the stock-market. The next thing big-fist did, was to gag him with a bandanna and throw him across a mule. This was also done in a moment. When Bob recovered from the "stunnin" swoon into which the blow had plunged him, he undertook to right, but met with such a severe reprimand from a pair of cowhide boots that he did not repeat it. After a long tramp through mud and darkness, the cavalcade arrived at a magistrate's office. An examination immediately took place, when it was discovered that poor Bob had fallen a victim to circumstances." The Buffalo overcoat with which he had robed himself, had misled a scouting-party of "wolverines," who, having heard of the "great reward," had gone forth to make the same arrest that Bob embarked in.—Whether the explanation was satisfactory to the injured party, we never could learn; all we know is, that it was the last time that Bob Smithers appeared in disguise, or went a thief hunting.

WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

Washington, May 18, 1854.

The Nebraska bill occupied the whole session in the House to-day, and Washington political circles are in earnest speculation as to what will be the fate of Santa Anna.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote used to be related by the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of New Hampshire, and it is said to have occured at Portsmouth:

It is well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a wag of a lawyer, who was present, "Mr.———, please withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and give him such counsel as may be best for his interests." The lawyer and client withdrew, and in fifteen minutes the lawyer returned alone. "Where is the prisoner?" asked the court. "He has gone! you told me to give him the best advice I could for his interest: and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer was 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

STYLE OF PANTALOONS.—The present style of pantaloons exhibits the Rocky Mountains on one leg, and the Mississippi River on the other.

Arrest of the Mexican Consul at San Francisco.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS—EXTRAORDINARY PLOT DISCOVERED—SECRET INSTRUCTIONS FROM SANTA ANNA.

[*From the San Francisco Herald, April* 1.]

At half past one o'clock yesterday. the United States Marshall proceeded to the consular residence of Mr. Luis de Valle, Consul for the Republic of Mexico at this port, and arrested that gentleman for a violation of the laws of the United States, by enlisting men within the territories of the United States into the service of a foreign country.

The offence with which the Mexican Consul is charged is punishable under the second section of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818.

It is charged against the Consul that in obedience to certain instructions purporting to have come from the government of Mexico, he has been engaged in enlisting in this port a band of three thousand men, who were to proceed to Guayamas, there to be enrolled into the Mexican army. The advance of this force was to sail on board the Challenge.—The ship, however, was detained by order of the Collector of the Port for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States. We understand there is abundant proof of the enlistment of these men as soldiers, and of the issuing of commissions to officers.

The proof consists, besides other things, of the depositions of two gentlemen of the highest respectability in this city. The public will see from these facts that we have not hitherto spoken unadvisedly concerning the numbers and the object of this expedition.

The instructions from the Mexican government to the Consul at this port were as follows:

To send down to Guayamas about 3000 men, to be enlisted into the Mexican army for one year.

The cost of transportation to be defrayed by drafts drawn by the Mexican Consul on the National Treasury of Mexico.

The force to be composed of Germans, Irish, Italians and French—the latter to be preferred.

Mexican citizens to be counselled to leave California, and ships to be employed by the Consul for that purpose. Such is a brief abstract of the instructions.

The arrest was made by Gen. Richardson, U. S. Marshall, in person, assisted by one of his deputies. As soon as the warrant was issued, the Marshall proceeded to the residence of the Consul, on Vallejo street, between Kearney and Dupont streets. In the office there were a number of Frenchmen, doubtless enlisting for the enterprise which was about to be summarily stopped. As soon as the object of Gen. Richardson's visit was known, the Frenchmen who were seemingly about to enlist, immediately retired. The arrest was consumated by two o'clock and Senor del Valle was from that till four engaged in exectting the bond, upon which he was discharged from custody.

MESSRS. HUNT & CRAIG.—The Washigton Star of Wednesday says that these gentlemen were both in the House Hall on that day, and the general understanding was that no challenge or other correspondence relative to their late misunderstanding had passed between them.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:

"Burton Craig, of North Carolina, I believe has no handle to his name. If he is a judge, general, colonel, doctor, or divine, I am not aware of the fact; but I know that he is a gentleman of decided ability, of great energy of character, of unquestioned personal courage, and a soundly orthodox member of the Democratic church. He stands six feet six inches in his stockings, and has the appearance of a man who could hold more than his own in a bear fight.

"M. Hunt, of Louisiana, is a trifle below the medium height, but is firmly put together. He formerly resided in Charleston, but has made New Orleans his home since 1834. He is a gentleman of fair abilities, although not an effective public speaker, and belongs to the ultra line whig school of politics. He is said to possess a disposition which rather courts than avoids 'a gentle passage at arms.' This is both Mr. Hunt's and Mr. Craig's first session."

THE NEBRASKA BILL—CRAIG & HUNT.—On Monday, the House of Representatives, after an exciting contest, passed by a vote of yeas 114 to nays 59, a resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, to close the debate on the Nebraska bill at noon on Saturday next; and likewise postponed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Bill till the 24th inst. This was the result of a caucus held on Monday morning.

The closing scenes of the session on that day, were characterised by much excitement. In the course of the debate, Mr. Craig of North Carolina, denounced Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, as a factionist, which the latter stigmatised as a falsehood. The utmost excitement prevailed. It was thought that the affair would terminate in a a duel.

The contest on the Nebraska bill may now be considered as virtually closed. The vote upon the passage of the bill may be postponed several day, but its final triumph is inevitable.

What a deplorable picture of the decline of Spain is that presented in the following extract from one of his own papers, that Clamor Publico, of Madrid:

"Under the Moors the population of Spain was thirty millions. When Granada was conquered, in 1487, it was defended by walls flanked by 1,030 towers. The kingdom, of which it was the capital, was seventy leagues long by thirty broad, and possessed thirty-two cities of the first rank and ninety-seven of the second. Granada, before its fall in 1847, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms. It now contains but 60,000 souls, all counted. The population of the whole kingdom of Granada was three millions. Malaga, in the 17th century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesse only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000,

Merida, at the same epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 5000. In the sixteenth century the diocese of Salamancha had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only.—Segoria, in 1725, had 5000 families; now 2000. Seville, in the seventeenth century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now containes 96,000 all told. Toledo, in the 15th century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600 counted a population of 600,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1778 their were counted 1511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been increasing from that time to this."

A clergyman at an afternoon service was asked to read a notice for a "Woman's Rights" lecture. Whereupon he stretched out his hands, pronounced the benediction, then, catching up a piece of paper, said he had forgotten to read the following notice: "At half past six to-night at the school-house in the first district a *hen* will attempt *to crow!*" We have never met with a better comment on woman getting out of her sphere; any person who has ever heard a hen attempt to crow, which they sometimes do, can notice how ridiculous, and yet how pointed the illustration.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 1, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. JESSE R. WEAVER as a candidate to represent Madison county in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

LETTER OF COL. BAXTER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Col. Baxter, of Henderson county, in announcing himself a candidate for the House of Commons, publishes a letter written a short time since, to L. C. Edwards, Esq., of Oxford, N. C., on the subject of the public lands. It proposes a somewhat novel mode of squandering the public domain, which we will notice hereafter. Besides this, it is only remarkable for the feeble and disjointed manner in which the old threadbare view of the land question, is presented; for a number of glaring errors and partisan statements of the question and an intense egotism, equalled by nothing but the ignorance of the writer of the subject he undertakes to handle.

"Originally," says Col. Baxter, "the Federal Government owned no public lands whatever; but having incurred a heavy debt in a common struggle for the independence of the States at a period when her resources were few; she called on the States (N. Carolina included,) for a cession of their appropriated lands to be applied to the extinguishment of this liability." That this paragraph is *historically* untrue can be shown to be so. Publishing a letter for the purpose of enlightening others, Col. Baxter ought, in the first place, to have informed himself upon a subject which has been so much and so thoroughly discussed.

The Federal Government did not, as Col. Baxter states the matter, call upon the States for a cession of their unappropriated lands to be applied to the extinguishment of the Revolutionary debt. After the lands were ceded, it is true enough, the proceeds of their sales were pledged in 1790 to the payment of that debt; but the inducement to their original cession was a very different one. "The public lands entered into the elements of our institutions," and were a dangerous and exciting cause of controversy between the colonies. They constituted one of the early obstacles to the organization of any government for the protection of their common interests. Those States within whose colonial limits the waste or crown lands lay, claimed them as *their* property. The other States, particularly Maryland, contended that those lands which were unsettled at the commencement of the war, and claimed by the British Crown, "if wrested from the common enemy, by the blood and treasure of the thirteen States, should be considered as a common property." The most formidable objection to the articles of confederation, was found to be in this subject of the waste lands. The patriots who framed those articles could come to no satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting claims and rival interests of the different States, and were obliged to waive the whole matter and leave it open for future settlement. So much excitement had this territorial dispute between the States produced, when Virginia opened a land office for the sale of her Western lands, Congress had to interpose, and earnestly recommended to "the said State and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for such unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the War." It was to appease this controversy which threatened to disunite the colonies and leave them an easy prey to Great Britain, that Congress pressed upon those States claiming the waste lands within their alleged limits, "a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims, *since they cannot be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the General confederacy.*" The cession was pressed upon the States because there was no other means of reconciling the difficulty between them, but by investing the General Government with all the rights which each and all of them had or claimed to have in the public lands.

We do not propose to enter into an argument with Col. Baxter upon the land question at this time. He thinks Mr. Clay's policy would not do now because a bill framed in accordance with it would soon be repealed by Western votes. His *ipse dixit* settles the hash of the Democratic party, for he says with all the fervor of inventive genius, their "policy *won't* do;" Mr. Bennett's land bill he thinks won't do, because it will create "a fund for corrupt trading politicians," and will not settle the matter. These are points we do not care to discuss now, we have only undertaken to show that Col. Baxter's assertion that the public lands were ceded by the States to the General Government to be applied to the payment of the Revolutionary debt, was wrong and unfounded in fact. North Carolina expressly stipulated in her deed of cession, that the lands ceded by her should be "considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, *according to their respective and usual proportions of the general charge and expenditure* and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." Col. Baxter found it inconvenient in his statement of the circumstances of the acquisition by the General Government of the public domain, to give the language of the deeds of cession. Those deeds point out the purpose for which the lands were ceded—"for the use and benefit of the United States"—and the principle upon which the States should receive the use and benefit of them, viz: "according to their respective and usual proportions of the general charge and expenditure." Neither Mr. Clay's land bill, nor Mr. Bennett's, nor Col. Baxter's project, will satisfy the requirements of the compacts made between the States and the General Government in these deeds of cession. Col. Baxter admits that the Democratic policy, based upon the idea of fulfilling as nearly as possible the conditions of the deeds of cession of the public domain, would give North Carolina her share of this fund if fairly carried out. Col. Baxter approves, then, of the Democratic policy. Let him not fear that it will not be carried out under Franklin Pierce. Let him sustain the President, instead of denouncing him, and contribute his influence to assist him to arrest the shameful squandering of the public lands, begun by the whig party—sanctioned by all their Presidents. Col. Baxter draws some consolation from the President's veto of the Indigent Insane Bill, and thinks it is "an assurance that he will arrest all other bills proposing to give away this common property," (the public lands.) We think so too. And if Col. Baxter, and L. C. Edwards, of Oxford, N. C., who seem to be specially interested in this matter, will take back some of the hard things they have said about the President, go on to Washington with *the* letter, propose "a change' in the management of the public domain, Gen. Pierce will no doubt "consider" favorably of their project.

We regret that we have not the documents at hand to expose fully all the errors which occur in this letter. We will try our hand on a few anyhow. Col. Baxter says "the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue to the General Government, and *must* be parcelled out among the States or squandered for party advancement." The large grants of land to the soldiers of the Mexican and other wars, has, it is true, for a time curtailed the the amount of sales of the public lands, but at this time, instead of these lands having "ceased to be a source of revenue," they will bring into the Federal Treasury, during the year 1854, *at least three millions of dollars*, and it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, that there will be paid into the Treasury from this source alone for the year 1854, *three millions and a half of dollars*. Does this look like the public lands had "ceased to be a source of revenue," and "*must*," in the language of Col. Baxter, be squandered for party advancement?

Col. Baxter's estimate of the value of the public domain in dollars and cents is very extravagant. Not quite one fourth of the public lands lie in the States East of the Rocky Mountains. Over a thousand millions of acres of public lands lie in Oregon, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, and the other territories of the new States. The arid deserts where no shrub but the thorny cactus can grow, and no animal but a salamander or a prairie dog can live, embracing millions of acres of the public domain—the impenetrable swamps—mountains covered with perpetual snow, are all set down by Col. Baxter, as worth $1 25 an acre, in order to get for North Carolina the $25,000,000 worth of land, which it will be impossible for her ever to realise except in the Utopian visions of Col. John Baxter, and Mr. L. C. Edwards, of Oxford, N. C. We agree with Col. Baxter that in many instances donations of lands have been improvidently made; but we by no means agree with him that they have in every instance been as advantageous to the State receiving them, and as injurious to the old States and the General Government, as he represents them. Nor is it fair to estimate the lands so appropriated at the Government price, $1 25, an acre. For in Lonisiana, Tennessee, and other States, thousands of acres of the public land donated them by the General Government, will not bring twenty cents an acre.

Grants of alternate sections of the public land for Railroad Improvement, are also estimated by Col. Baxter as a dead loss to the General Government, and so much taken from the old States; whereas the truth is that in most instances these grants have been the means of enhancing the value of the reserved sections to double the Government price, so that the General Government and the old States, instead of having lost anything by this policy have gained by it. These grants have been usually made on the condition that the reserved sections should not be sold for less than $2 50 per acre, thus ensuring the government against any loss. From the report of the Secretary of the Interior, we learn that the great increase has occurred in those States where grants have been made for railroad purposes. Along the line of the Central Road in Illinois, land which had been in market for thirty years and could not be sold, has since that road was located, been sold for double the Government price. Of the rapidity with which these lands have come into market, the Secretary of the Interior says: "The alternate sections reserved to the United States were released from reservation and brought into market in July, August, and September, 1852, and during that and the next succeeding quarter—showed an increase in sales and locations over the corresponding half year next preceding the location of the road, of 932-034,40 acres. The same thing has occurred in Mississippi. As soon as the route of the road in that State was established, lands which it had been impossible for the country to dispose of for years past, were readily sold at enhanced prices. For instance, the sales in the Augusta District, were in 1849, only 249 acres, and less than that in 1850, '51 and '52." Yet five days in September last after the route of the road had been established, 19,530 acres were sold for $34000. In Missouri and every where else where similar grants have been made, the effect has been the same.

It is not, therefore, in our judgment, fair to set down these grants of land as so much lost to the Federal Government or the old States. They benefit the new States very much it is true—but they do not consequently injure the old. The land fund is not diminished, the lands are brought more rapidly into market and all parties concerned, participate in the advantages of an enhanced price and an early sale of the lands.

There are other points in this letter which we will notice at another time.

☞ The Whig presses have attempted to make capital out of the charge that the Democratic party is responsible for the defeat of the Free Suffrage bill, in the last Legislature. They say that Speaker Edwards' vote killed the bill. Now this is as destitute of truth as most of the charges made against the Democracy on this subject, The truth is, on the final vote upon the bill, *Mr. Edwards did not vote at all, and never did vote on the bill*, while we find the names of fifteen Whig Senators, and among them, N. W. Woodfin and others, *who had gone to the Legislature pledged to go for Free Suffrage, recorded every time against it.* Let the people judge who are to blame in this matter. The Democratic party attempted to carry out their pledges. The Federal Whigs under the leadership of Mr. Woodfin, who was fed up with the idea that he could be elected to the United States Senate, violated every pledge they had made the people, and stifled their voice upon this all important question. Mr. Woodfin's vote would have carried Free Suffrage; he not only refused to vote for it, *but voted against it all the time*, in violation of his pledges made two years ago that he would go for it.

BURKE COURT.

We were at Burke Court last week. We had the pleasure of meeting many of our Democratic friends and found them all in the best possible spirits, and enthusiastic for Bragg.

The Federal Whigs in Burke were in great trouble to know who to bring out as their candidates for the Legislature. Finally after much caucussing and conoodling, the party brought forward as its *first choice*, William F. McKesson, for the Commons. William made a very refreshing oration on Tuesday of court, announcing himself as a candidate.—He begun by saying that in the language of Shakespeare, a man must sometimes put the devil into his mouth to steal away his brains—that he had been doing that same with a party of friends, (which was evident enough.) That he was for a railroad, especially for one to Beaufort, as he had sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars invested there, which he expected would make his fortune if the road was extended there, &c.

It was then announced that there would be a convention held in two weeks, to decide upon a Senatorial candidate for the counties of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell. There are a number of aspirants for this position, and the sachems will have hard work to make some of their nags keep the track.

THE ECLIPSE.

The Eclipse advertised by the Almanac men, to come off on Friday last, made its appearance according to the programme laid down. Smoked glasses were in requisition.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in session at Columbus, Ga., have located the Book Concern at Nashville, Tenn.

The Passage of the Nebraska Bill.

The telegraph informs us that the Nebraska-Kansas bill passed the House of Representatives late on Monday night, 22d ult. by a vote of one hundred and thirteen yeas to one hundred nays.

At 7 p. m. it was moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to—yeas 92, nays 112.

Shortly afterwards, the question was put on agreeing to the report of the committee, striking out the enacting clause of the bill; not agreed to—yeas 97, nays 117.

Mr. Richardson next moved his substitute for the bill, and after action on various motions to delay the question upon it, was put; and it was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 96.

Mr. Millson moved to lay the bill on the table; not agreed to—yeas 100, nays 114.

After another ineffectual motion to adjourn from Mr. Matteson, the bill (substitute) was read the third time and passed; the vote on its passage being as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Abercrombie, James C. Allen Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, J. M. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingerson, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, MacDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, J. G. Miller, Smith Miller, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, S. A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, G. W. Smyth, Snodgrass, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, White, D. B. Wright, H. B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—113.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Thomas Davis, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmonds, Thomas D. Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Fuller, Gambler, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Aaron Harlan, A. J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson D. T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middlesworth, Millison, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, B. Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchie, Rogers, Roussel, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, H. L. Stevens, Stratton, Andrew Stuart, J. L. Taylor, N. G. Taylor Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburn, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, and Yates—100.

As a table for future reference, we give the following recapitulation of the vote in the House on the passage of the Nebraska bill:

AFFIRMATIVE.	
Democrats from the Northern States,	44
Democrats from the Southern States,	55
Whigs from the Northern States,	00
Whigs from the Southern States,	14
	—113

NEGATIVE.	
Democrats from the Northern States,	43
Democrats from the Southern States,	2
Whigs from the Northern States,	48
Whigs from the Southern States,	7
	—110

ABSENTEES AND THOSE NOT VOTING.	
Democrats faom the Northern States,	5
Democrats from the Southern States,	8
Whigs from the Northern States,	4
Whigs from the Southern States,	4
	—21

☞ A duel is anticipated between Mr. Craig of this State, and Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, both members of Congress. Cause, hot words in debate.

☞ The Publisher is again at his post, after an absence of two weeks, and returns his grateful thanks to W. M. Hardy, Esq., for the acceptable manner in which he filled the post during that time.

OUR UGLY RELATIONS IN SPAIN.

The Washington Union of Thursday, in an article on our relations with Spain, remarks:

"We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the Island."

It also remarks that the retention in office of Gen. Pezeula, the Captain General of Cuba, "renders the establishment of good relations with Spain and friendly intercourse with her possessions almost impossible."

JUDGE BUTLER.—The Washington Union of Saturday, pays the following well merited tribute to our esteemed Senator, Judge Butler:

Judge Butler, of South Carolina, is one of those Senators in Congress to whom the public heart instinctly turns, whenever a question divides the public mind. There is a mellow ripeness in his language, a real value in his counsels, and a genuine heartiness in his thoughts, that win upon us whether we will or not. All about him indicates disinterestedness and integrity. Representing an extreme Southern State—in politics and Government, than any other of the confederacy—he is, nevertheless, full of devotion to the country, and always ready to show his sincerity by his acts.

From the Washington Sentinel.

False Patriots and Clamorous Demagogues—The Tribune.

Many articles in this world are dear. Eggs are always dear at Christmas, and chickens in the first of the chicken season. But however high, meats, birds, fish and vegetables may be there is one commodity that is always cheap—patriotism. It costs literally nothing. It does not cost money; for the poorest sot in the lowest groggery, who has not a copper to invest in a dram of that nauseating kind of whisky known by name neither decent, poetical, nor euphonical, can beat up a due quantity of patriotism. It does not demand virtue; for the greatest scamp may be the great-st patriot, and we have high authority for so saying. Dr. Johnson has said "that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." It does not require intelligence; for the biggest fool is most apt to be the most clamorous patriot.

But there are two kinds of patriotism: one is real, the other fictitious; one the virtue itself, the other an imitation of it; one the true coin, the other is counterfeit. The first is a sentiment, an affection; it is honest, genial, pure, and uncalculating. The last is trade full of tricks, devices, deceits and frauds.

Whilst pure patriots are scarce, false patriots are abundant; and the fewer real patriots there are, the greater is the number of spurious patriots.

The country is now troubled with a swarm of these false patriots, who ara indignant at, and because of, what they call the Nebraska iniquity. They keep themselves and their neighbors in a ferment of virtuous passion.—They invoke the aid of noisy meetings, of pulpit fulminations, and of abolition fanaticism.

At the head of these people stands Horace Greely, the editor of the New York *Tribune*. Who is Mr. Greely? What sacrifices has he ever made for his country, that he should set up for so flaming a patriot? In what battles has he signalised his prowess and his courage, that he should be a notable captain and leader? We have always heard of him as a man without a fixed and steadfast principle. We have always heard of him as a reviler of the best men of the country, an enemy to the constitution, a disorganiser, a leveller, and a rank abolitionist. A canting hypocrite, he pretends to love religion. He talks of patriotism, while he manifests a deep-rooted hatred of his country, by seeking to array brother against brother, and the north against the South; and, to get rid of some of the settled institutions of the country, he would even destroy that country itself. He talks of philanthropy, when no one that we have ever seen could tell of one good disinterested act that he has done. He talks of peace, when he is ever seeking to raise up mobs, excite public disturbances, and embroil members of Congress in difficulties and quarrels.

He is the head devil of malevolent malcontents, not one of whom that we know of has ever done aught for his country. He is a great abolitionist; he is the captain general of that band. Who can point to *one single abolitionist* who has done a great or disinterested act in the councils of his country, or has contributed to that country's glory, by gallant and heroic services in the field? *Is there one single abolitionist general*, colonel, captain, lieutenant or sergeant? Is there one single abolition soldier that the country knows of and that the country honors?

No; when men become abolitionists, they lose their manhood, because they lose their virtue.

But that sainted patriot, that august philosopher, that great philanthropist, Horace Greely, is outraged by the Nebraska bill. He is filled with a holy indignation when he contemplates it. He sheds much ink in his denunciations of it. This immaculate patriot thus writes in his paper, the Tribune.

"We yesterday hoisted the stars and stripes over the office of the Tribune, in token of the extreme concern we feel in this important contest, and shall keep it flying night and day while that contest continues.

"We hope never to strike it, if that act shall herald the capitulation and dishonor of the northern representatives in this great struggle."

The stars and stripes hoisted over the *Tribune* office! It is a desecration; it is sacrilege. The man who expressed the sentiments recently published in the Tribune, and to which we called attention several days since, better deserves the pillory or the halter than an honored seat under the flag of America.

Horace Greeley can rant about patriotism, and rave about virtue; but it becomes men, before they pin their faith to his sleeve, to ask themselves where they showed the former, and where he practised the latter. The man who would wish to see "the Capitol burned" and the institutions of the country destroyed cannot be a patriot. The man who encourages and propagates the loosest ideas of religion and morality, and gives his countenance and support to every form of error, irregularity and heresy, cannot be virtuous.

When a person finds himself following the lead of Horace Greely, he should at once conclude that he is doing wrong; for that reckless man is only consistent in upholding what will tend to the advancement of his destructive measures.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Field Preaching Serious Riot in Chelsea---Military Called out.

Early yesterday afternoon, the "Angel Gabriel" proceeded to Medford to 'hold forth,' in his usual manner, but was warned off by the authorities and then proceeded to East Boston, passing through Chelsea, followed by quite a number of people from Medford.—The police at East Boston, however would not allow him to preach, for fear of a disturbance, and he then proceeded to Chelsea, followed by a crowd considerably augmented by additions in East Boston, and proceeded to lecture to the persons collected around him, when a party of Irishmen interfered, and loud words and then blows followed between the two parties, and a general fight ensued. The Irish having the strongest numercial force, the Native party retreated to Bellingham hill, where becoming in their turn reinforced, they turned upon their antagonists and drove them in a body before them to a block of buildings known as the "Fifty Houses," occupied by the laborers in the Golden Rolling Mill, where the Irish party took refuge. These buildings were then assailed with a shower of stones and brick bats, and five persons who endeavored to make their escape therefrom were arrested by the crowd and handed over to the officers. One of the five was a woman, and all were armed with pistols and knives. During the fight a pistol was discharged by an Irishman, the ball taking effect in the leg of a boy in the crowd. We are informed that the person who discharged the weapon was severely handled by the opposite party and thrown over the railroad bridge which crosses the street, being badly injured by his fall.

After remaining for a while before the block above mentioned, the Native party proceeded to the Catholic Church in Cottage street, before which they assembled, and a young lad of their number climbed up on the spire and tore down the cross which surmounted the building, which was broken to pieces and trod upon by the crowd below. The firm and judicious efforts of the officers prevented, however, further acts of violence upon the building, and the crowd becoming calmer, it soon after dispersed. The Chelsea Light Infantry, Capt. Fellows, were under arms during the evening and night, but their interference was fortunately not required.

After quiet had been restored in Chelsea, a portion of the more violent of the rioters proceeded to East Boston and gathered in grounds around the Catholic Church of "Saint Nicholas," at the corner of Maverick and Havre streets, uttering loud threats against the Irish and threatening to pull down and lay waste the church and Irish property in the vicinity.

The concourse at this time had become immense, and their actions were quite turbulent. One young man by the name of William Lewis, a moulder in the West Boston Foundry, was arrested by officer Drew and lodged in the lock-up as a ring-leader in the disturbance.

Early in the evening the crowd continuing to increase, and further violence being apprehended, assistance was sent for to the city, and officer Harrington of the North Watch and officer Allen of the centre division went over with fifteen men each, and after a time succeeded in allaying the disturbance about the church and inducing the most of the crowd to disperse from the spot. A large number, however, gathered about the watch house, and with loud cries demanded the release of Mr. Lewis, who was confined within. The crowd was also mostly dispersed after four or five arrests had been made, and quiet having been somewhat restored, the force from the city returned home, bringing with them the person in custody, using such care in the matter that the persons who remained in the vcility were unaware of his departure.

The preacher "Orr" was uninjured himself, and returned to the city before the most serious trouble commenced. He passed up Hanover street about six o'clock in the afternoon, followed by a small troop of men and boys.

British Outrage on Americans at the Falkland Islands.

Late intelligence from the Falkland Islands informs us of a high-handed outrage committed upon Americans by the British authorities, headed by one of their naval captains. The circumstances, in brief, are as follows: Some years ago Captain Cliff, of the whale ship Hudson, in connection with others, placed upon an uninhabited island, a number of hogs, that they might propagate, and about a year since Captain C. proceeded to the island and killed a number of the animals.—During the interval, the Governor and Council of the Falkland Islands passed an act imposing a fine £20 on any person who should kill cattle on any part of said island, but the act did not extend to these hogs, for the reason that the island did not belong to the Falkland Company. The desertion of a boat's crew from the whaler brought the knowledge of the killing to the Governor, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Cliff. The British brig-of-war Enterprise thereupon started in pursuit of the alleged culprit, but instead of arresting him in person, seized his ship, together with a schooner, acting as tender to the whaler—making prisoners of the crews, and taking possession of the papers. Fortunately, the Commodore of the United States man-of-war Germantown heard of the arrest and succeeded in restoring the vessels to Captain Cliff, after when the latter appeared before a magistrate and was fined £880 for killing twenty-two hogs that really belonged to himself.—All the facts are reported to have been forwarded to this Government which will undoubtedly order a strict investigation of the matter. It is declared that this is not by any means an isolated case of outrage; the British are jealous because our seamen have complete possession of the whole fishery of the islands, and therefore do all in their power to annoy and, if possible, drive the yankees away. It is high time that they should be taught better manners.

Western Popularity.

Our neighbor of the *Watchman* is extremely anxious to learn the cause of Mr. Bragg's popularity in the West. With a tender regard for his health we will, out of pure kindness, endeavor to enlighten him and relieve his anxious (disinterested) solicitude.

First, Mr. Bragg, has the reputation of being an honest man, politically as well as personally. It is understood that he is conscienscious, high minded, and far above the trickery and demagoguism of petty politicians, and that he would not stoop from this position for either office or the emoluments of office. This is the kind of man the Western people like.

Secondly, Mr. Bragg is a man of talents, with ability to give a reason for the faith that is in him, plain and republican in his manners, and consistent in every thing.

Thirdly, The extreme unpopularity of Gen. Dockery and his rickety platform, causes the people to turn to Mr. Bragg as a sound and able man, and one in whom confidence may be safely reposed.

These are a few of all the reasons which make Mr. Bragg popular in the West, and which induced the Western delegation not only to go for him in a body, but to urge his nomination. We hope the troubled spirit of our neighbor will be quieted, and that his health will escape serious injury from his overwrought solicitude. If so, we shall find our reward in the consciousness of having benefitted a fellow cesture.—*S. Banner.*

It is said that Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, will be arrested, for urging the abolition members of Congress, and those who herd with them, to burn the Capitol.

Good resolutions are like fainting ladies—they want to be carried out.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

MR. EDITOR:—Acting from the suggestions of our Turkey creek friends, expressed some time since, in a public meeting, a large number of the citizens of Sandy Mush, and adjacent seighborhoods, met at the church on the evening of the 13th inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. Robeson. Col. James Lowry was called to the chair, and John H. Robeson requested to act as Secretary. Short addresses were delivered by Dr. M. W. Gudger, Rev. A. Robeson, Rev. M. Swaim, and others, clearly setting forth the evils of Intemperance, and especially the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors at *Public places*. After adopting some resolutions, one of which was, that the Editors of the Asheville papers be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting, a Pledge and Petition, which was substantially the same as that adopted at Turkey Creek, and published in the "Asheville News," of the 6th of April, was subscribed by a large majority of the voters present.

Mr. Editor, it will doubtless be said that this is taking "high ground." Well, that is the sort of ground we intend to occupy. We were early made acquainted with our *duties* under the Law. And I think it may be presumed, that men living in the middle of the nineteenth century, citizens of the United States—twenty-one years of age and upwards—and *white* at that, ought to have some *privileges*.

No one need be told that intemperance is the most blighting curse that has ever fallen upon this, or any other nation. All know and admit this truth. What puzzles the public mind at present, is the *means* to be used in checking, and if possible extirpating this monster evil. The Sons of Temperance, Washingtonians, and a host of other (now defunct,) Temperance organizations, all using for their weapon of attack and defence, "*Moral Suasion*," did, and are now doing much good. But these organizations have all accomplished the work "whereunto they were sent," and are now powerless. Yet intemperance maintains a proud supremacy in the work of destruction, and is to be seen in the most frightful aspects, through all the ramifications of society. There is an evident pause in the onward march of the glorious cause of Temperance. And its friends feel that there is danger of losing all the labor, time and money, spent in the good cause, in the mighty reflux of that dreadful scourge they have been endeavoring to arrest. The question then comes up, what shall be done? What *can* be done to arrest the monster in his destructive march? I say, as an individual, there is a power, an efficient power, too, in the hands of the *People*, to crush, and even annihilate this evil. A power, too, which the people may use with *propriety* and safety.—And that power is the Law. Mr. Editor, if the law can *protect* it can *suppress*, and if it can *permit* it can *forbid*. Demagogues, political tricksters, and drunken rowdies, may shift, dodge, and evade their duties for a while—but the day is not far distant when their mean and despicable expedients will crumble as sand ropes before the clear intelligence of the people, and they will be scourged from office, with a lash of scorn and contempt, by the indignant voters of a free people. So mote it be.

J. H. R.

The Brother of the President.

Among all the charges that have been brought by a reckless and unscrupulous opposition against the present administration, that of nepotism, or favoritism to relations, cannot certainly be preferred, as will be apparent from the following incident. One day last week a number of worthy and substantial farmers and drovers, who had been attending the Cambridge Cattle Market, congregated in the temporary depot at Porter's station, and the conversation turned on politics. Some of the assembly were either whigs or freesoilers, and the way the Nebraska bill, the President, Judge Douglas, etc., were handled, was a caution to the friends of non-intervention. Presently, a sturdy looking farmer, with a clear pair of eyes and an honest face, put a question to the most violent declaimer—an out and out abolitionist—which immediately arrested the attention of the whole company to himself.

The conversation then proceeded, but had not progressed very far before the sophistries of the abolitionist were exposed and refuted by the plain common sense arguments of the farmer. This was acknowledged on all sides, except, of course, by his opponent; and satisfied with his victory, the farmer modestly retired from the place, leaving the company at liberty to scan his arguments and guess about himself at their leisure. "He talked like a book," said one. "Yes—I hardly thought he was so well posted up," remarked another.—"He looked rough, but talked like a lawyer," observed a third. "But who is he?" was the question now generally put. At this moment Murray, the depot master, who had been quietly listening to their speculation, stepped forward, and, in his quiet way, said: Gentlemen, that is Mr. Henry Pierce, of Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire—*brother of the President of the United States*."

And that was true. We learn that Mr. Pierce regularly attends the Cambridge Cattle Market every week, with some of the products of his fine farm in New Hampshire, and is every where esteemed as an honest, high-minded, intelligent and patriotic American citizen. What an interesting spectacle does this present? Here was the brother of the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest nations on the face of the globe—a person qualified to fill many respectable posts, yielding handsome pecuniary emoluments—pursuing the hard and humble, but ennobling calling of an American farmer, while a word from his brother in office could place him where his purse might be easily and lawfully gorged with the glittering cash of the public treasury. This is one among the many instances of the single-heartedness and unselfishness of the President of the United States—Franklin Pierce.—*Boston Post.*

FAILURE OF BALTIMORE HOUSES.—The Baltimore Public Ledger of the 18th instant says that four important busines firms in that city have failed. One, a dry goods, firm, for $200,000. It is said it will not pay twenty per cent. Another is a stock and exchange firm; third, a wholesale grocer and commission house; and the fourth is a well known silk house.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine, and advice.

DROWNED.—CALEB HARTMAN was drowned on Sunday last while bathing in a small stream some six or seven miles East of this place.—There was a large hollow stump in the pool, with an opening through which, by diving, a person could enter the stump, and rising, show himself within it. Hartman had performed the feat a number of times, on former occasions, but in attempting it on Sunday last, hung fast in the hollow, and there drowned before his danger was known to his comrades.

The circumstances should prove a warning to young men who often peril their lives by acts of foolish daring. It should also prove a warning to those who forget the sacred character of the Sabbath day.—*Sal. Watch.*

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., in Macon county, N. C., by Rev. J. T. Smith, MR. JAS. T. WEAVER, of this county, to MISS HESTER A., daughter of Wm. Trotter, Esq.

DIED,

DIED, in this city, on the 17th instant, in the twenty-third year of his age, JOSHUA FORMAN DAVIS, son of MATHEW W. DAVIS, late of Rutherfordton, N. C. The deceased was a native of Syracuse, N. Y., but removed with his parents, at an early age, to Rutherfordton, where he resided until within the last few years, which he spent in this city. His many good qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will ever cherish his memory. Kind and gentle in disposition, he won the esteem and affection of all his associates, and to them it is a consoling remembrance that in his last moments he was resigned to the will of his Maker, and died in peace with all.—*Charleston Courier.*

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

——— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

———Professor of Music.

MRS. M. A. HILLIARD, Assistant in Music.

MISS MARY BOYD, Assistant in Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught to those desiring them, *among all holding scholarships or non holders of scholarships embracing the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10.00; for 5 years, $15.00; for 10 years, $20.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13 00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20 00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not*. For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10 00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00. Also a contingent fee will required of a l of $2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1 50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

If is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Jnne, 1st 1854.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N.C.

William L. Henry having become sole proprietor of this well known watering place, takes this method of announcing to the public, that the House will be open for the reception of visitors the 1st day of June next. Having fitted up the house and furnished with new and elegant furniture, and having provided himself with polite and accommodating servants, he hopes by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his guests to give general satisfaction. His table shall be furnished with the very best the country affords.—While his stables are large and commodious, will be supplied with grain and provender and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers. A first rate band of music will be in attendance all the time. In short no pains or expense will be spared to render a sojourn at the springs pleasant and agreeable, and the proprietor hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to secure a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the springs; assuring all who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure that they will find the accommodations at least equal to what it has heretofore been.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the Medicinal qualities of the Sulphur Springs, as they have been so long and so favorably known, and their healing virtues tested by hundreds and thousands who have visited them in years past.

A comfortable hack with safe horses and an experienced driver, will run daily between the Springs and Asheville, affording those who may arrive at Asheville by stage a certain means of going and returning from the Spring at pleasure.

WILLIAM L. HENRY.

June 1, 1854. 1m.

A CARD.

I take this method of correcting the impression, which seems to prevail to some extent in the community, that I have dissolved my connexion with the Male Academy for the purpose of accepting a situation in the "Female College."

I shall continue to conduct the "Male Academy" as heretofore.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

May 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Building Committee, respectfully invite the attention of contractors and mechanics to the following specifications for a new Court House to be built at the county-seat of Madison County: The building will be 40 feet in front and 53 feet deep, two stories high. The lower story will be 10 feet clear between the joists, and the upper story 14 feet.

Proposals will be received on the 24th of June next, at the residence of A. E. Baird, Esq., Further particulars and specification will be given at that time.

JNO. E. PATTON,
J. J. GUDGER,
J. J. McELROY,
EDOM K. BROWN,
R. F. FARENSWORTH, } *Com.*

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of April a negro man named

CÆSAR.

Said negro is about 25 years old, 6 feet 2 or 4 inches high, and very spare made. Very long arms, legs and feet. Slightly stoop shouldered, and looks rather down. Color black, with a slight brown. He is a rough carpenter. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Col. Huger's plantation, Abbeville, or Flat Rock, N. C. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail in the State, with information directed to me at Pendleton, S, C.

JOHN B. EARLE.

May 11, 1854.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of REV. STEPHEN D. ADAMS will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the REV. WM. M. KERR.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit,	Hooper's Creek,	April	29–30
Catawba cir.,	Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville "	Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville "	Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster "	Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin "	Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir.,	Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE.

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clarke county, Ga. on the 18th instant, my negro man TOM, a blacksmith and shoemaker, about 25 or 40 years old; weighs about 175 or 180 lbs. about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, with large full eyes, showing more of the white than most negroes do—of good and sprightly countenance, and more than ordinaay intelligence. I think it probably he will try to reach a free state and be aided in his designs by some white person. He formerly belonged to Samuel Farris, then of Habersham county, and may re-visit that section. I will give the above reward for the delivery to me of said negro and the white person that may be aiding him, or their lodgment in any safe jail, so that I get said negro, with proof to convict the white person; or fifty dollars for the delivery of said negro to me, or his confinement in a safe jail, so that I get him.

STEPHEN JACKSON.

May 4, 1854.

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and fordward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders, and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 5th, 1854.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17. 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE,

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Waiting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward, Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞ I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 20, 1854. 6t

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

—ALSO—

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 23—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents, Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM. 1853

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased, vs. John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Clk.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c.. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 28, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

---

100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3. 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods good janes linsey tow cloth feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here "Messrs. Rice & McFarland", one bottle of "Dr Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by an Agent in every town in the south. July 15-1

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for two years past During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effect entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead. New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last two years. On the 1st of July 1849. I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain was severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations! ☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C. B. & A Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, powders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glass painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*curiosities*" to set off the table, may be found and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT* exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately

SMITH & M'DOWELL